NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, JR., MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXII...... No. 122

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street near Sixth GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.— ZERN MADCHEN UND KRIM MANN—EIN GEBILDETER HAUS-

OLYMPIC THRATRE, Broadway.—Matiner Testimonial to Edward C. Chamberlain, at Two o'Clock—Jones' Baby IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 595 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—in their Ethiopian Entertainments, Singing, Dancing and Burlesques.—The Black Cook—The Flying Scuds.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 729 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel,—In their Songs, Dances. Eccentricities, Bullingues, &c.—Cinden-Leon—Madagasca Ballites, Bullingue—On! Husbi!

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth street.—GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTREES.— ETHIOPIAN MINSTREES, BALLANS, BURLENGUES, &c.—THE BLACK CROOK—THE TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERGNA.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWEY, —COME VOCALINE. MECRO MINSTRELAY, BUILLESQUES, BALLEY DIVER THEMBERNY, &C.—THE FORTY FEMALE JACK SHEFFARD Matures at 25, o'Clock. HOOLEY'S OPERA BOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Min

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM. -PROPESSOR HARTE'S MIR.

PESTIVAL OF THE TRINITY CHOIRS, at St. John's WASHINGTON HALL, Harlem.—ARLINGTON'S SCRIPTU

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Union Hall, corner of wenty-third street and Broadway, at 8.—Moving Misson or the Plicata's Processes—Sixty Manuficeswitherses. Mathree Wednesday and Saturday at 25 o'clock.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway,— PEAD AND RIGHT ARE OF PROBST—THE WASHINGTON THE WASHINGTON TO A A. M. (11) 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, May 2, 1867.

REMOVAL.

The New York Henern establishment is now located in the new HERALD Building, Broadway

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that order to have their advertisements properly classified they should be sent in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

TRE NEWS.

EUROPE

The news report by the Atlantic

The Peace Congress will assemble in London on the cretary of England, will, it is understo

King George of Greece has arrived in London. Carlo oerio, the Neapolitan statesman and Italian exile, is

The London stock board was closed yesterday. United Sales five-twenties were at 76% in Frankfort and 80% The Liverpool cotton market closed dull and quiet with

The Liverpool cotton market closed dull and quiet with middling uplands at 11½d. Breadstuffs unchanged, Provisions quiet and steady. Produce unchanged. The Opinione Nationale of Paris, Prince Napoleon's organ, publishes an important article on what the writer regards as the dangerous tendency of Pan-Germanism and its effects in, as it were, necessitating Prussis to absorb Holland in order to enjoy a maritime power in

THE CITY.

The new Board of Fire Co of Mesers. Shaler, Wilson, Abbe, Galway and Myers, met at Firemen's Hall yesterday afternoon. General Shaler was elected President and Commissioner Abbe Treasurer. The Board of Education held a regular meeting yes-terday, but the only business that engaged their atten-tion was the question of the removal and transfer of

The rush for licenses at the office of the Excise Inspector continues unabated. Testerday four hundred and fifty licenses were granted, which realized the sum of \$00,000. The total amount received for licenses up to last evening was \$220,000.

The sixth anniversary exercises of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers was held last evening at Steinway Hall, George A. Bell presiding. Excellent musical performances by the Mission choir and Grafulla's band

musical performances by the Mission choir and Grafulla's band and addresses by Alexander Thompson and W. C. Vas' Meter comprised the exercises. A collection of over \$4,000 was taken during the evening.

The packet ship Hibernia, Captain Johnson, was burned last evening at the Black Ball dock. The loss is about \$100,000. One policeman and a fireman were injured, and one fireman is missing. The policeman was saved through the instrumentality of the colored eterard, who threw him overboard and jumping after him conveyed him ashore.

EDuring the present year 44,327 emigrants have arrived at this port, being not quite one thousand less than the number arriving during the corresponding period last

orge Peabody departed for England in the

Mr. George Peabody departed for England in the steamer Sootia from this port yesterday.

The Reverend E. B. Tuttle was yesterday consecrated Bishop of Montana at Trinity chapel, the Right Reverend Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, presiding.

The North German Lloyds steamship Bremen, Captain Neymaber, will sail at noon to-day (Thursday) from Hoboken for Southampton and Bremen. The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent will close at the United Kingdom and the Continent will close at the Captain Steamen Captain Steamen Continent Will close at the Captain Steamen Capt Mice at helf-past ton o'clock A. M. Through the

of this line commenced to sail from this port on Thursice-a change which affords ver great advantage to the mercantile community, and of which the members avail themselves by forwarding a mail as bulky as that taken by the Saturday steamships. The steamship Columbia, Captain Barton, of Measra. Garrison & Allen's line, will leave pier No. 4 North

river at three P. M. to-day for Havana. The ma will close at the Post Office at two P. M. The stock market was bnoyant yesterday till towards the close of business, when it reacted. Gold closed a

commercial circles yesterday. Domestic produce we in fair demand and generally higher, while merchandis ruled dull and heavy. Coffee was unchanged. Cotto was dull and 1/c. lower. On 'Change flour advana 10c., wheat ic. a 21/c., and corn and cats ic. a 2 Pork was a shade firmer. Beef was steady, while lard was without decided change. Freights continued dull. Whiskey was nominal. Petroleum was depressed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A special telegram from New Orleans says that a mes senger of Juarez had arrived there with despatches fo Minister Romero containing information of the captur of Queretaro by the liberals. Maximilian is reported sing, and it is supposed that he has either escaped ecreted in the town. Miramon had died of ands, and Marques was again severely defe Diaz, Matamoros is reported besieged by Canales, wi was awaiting assistance from Cortinas to expel rizabal from the command of the bity. These pa are adherents of Ortega, and the move indicates that th claims. Our correspondent at Matamoros, Mexico, writing on the 18th of April, says that the imperialists in turmoil for two or three months longer. The intercession of Mr. Seward in bet alf of Maximilian, in case feeling against this country on the part of the liberals Mr. Campbell, through whom the note was sent, no is not recognized there except as a private citizen.

Our Havana correspondence is dated April 27. Pre
parations were being made to send the Spanish iron-sid

We have news from British Guiana dated at George town, Demarara, on the 9th of April. Mr. Edward Noe Walker, who had arrived from England, was gazetted and entered on his duties as assistant Government Secretary. A report had got aften that the question of the settled, the legal gentlemen employed by the colon having decided that there was no case to go before th Privy council in England. The Colonist denies this, and says that the prosecution is in progress. The French steamer Guyane, from Cayenne, made Georgetown or the morning of the 4th of April, and landed the captai and seven seamen of the St. Catherine, which vesse foundered at sea on the 5th of March, when on her way from the West Coast of Africa to Liverpool, with a cargo of palm oil, palm nuts and other goods. Four hundred and seventy-five coolie immigrants from Calcutta had been landed,

Yokohama, Japan, dates are to the 3d of April. The war with Chozin was suspended. Apologies had been demanded by the British Minister, and made by the Mikado, for insults offered to the British officers by the natives. The meeting of foreign ministers in Usaka was to take place during the latter part of April. Another fire had destroyed a large portion of Yokohama, and several incendiaries have been discovered.

The news from China is not important. The Port of Peiho was opened to trade on the 28th of March. r San Francisco correspondent says that he has in-ation to the effect that a system of slavery exists on the Society Islands, under the auspices of the French

tation system down South. The victims an or Wilson received quite an evation from the Senator Wisson received quite an ovation from the colored people at Wimington, N. C., yesterday. He made a speech of the usual tener, and was replied to by Mr. Benjamin Robinson, a local orator. The audience was very enthusiastic. The national flag was displayed from the public buildings, and a procession, with music, banners, flags, motions and devices paraded the streets.

The State Soldiers' Bounty bill was discussed in the

assachusetts House of Representatives yesterday, and a amendment authorizing the sale of liquors to raise revenue for the payment of the bounties was rejected

retary Seward yesterday, and after an interesting inter view were shown through the State Department. They
will be presented to the President on Friday.

The election for Judge of the new City Court in Balti-

more took place yesterday, resulting in a decided der

counsel for the prosecution in his case have agreed proceed with the trial on the 27th inst. Governor English was inaugurated at Hartford yester-ay. The day was observed as a holiday, and the military parade was very fine. The message of the Governor
was sent in immediately to the Legislature on the organi-

all efforts to move it by blowing up with gunpowder moved of steelf yesterday, and the river will soon b

Patrick McGrath, the last of the Fenians in Canada was senienced to death at Toronto, yesterday, the execution to take place on the 11th of June. The execution to take place on the 11th of June. The Judge, in passing sentence, said he did not suppose it would be carried out.

Fifty thousand dollars is the fee claimed by the cousel employed by the United States to defend the Fenns on trial in Canada last winter, and the question arises to how Mr. Seward can pay it, there being no provisi for any such outlay, and the Senate not being very ap to grant an appropriation for the purpose.

More Trouble About the Excise Law.

District Attorney Morris, of Kings county has written a very earnest letter to Mr. Bliss law officer of the Excise Commissioners, in the shape of a protest and a warning against the form of application required for a retail liquor license. Mr. Morris pronounces this formula illegal, tyrannical and absurd, and says "it these humiliating and tyrannical conditions are insisted upon they will and ought to be hurled back in the teeth of the Commissioner with contempt and detestation." He charges in short, that the Commissioners in demanding this form of application for a liquor license are going beyond the Excise law, and that any man who submits to such conditions is unfit to have a license. We presume that the approaching Constitutional State Convention will put all this matter of liquor laws and excises within reasonable and well defined limits; but in the meantime, the zeal of the Excise Com missioners ought not to outrun their lawfu authority. The Excise law, within its plain provisions, is hard enough upon offenders, and sometimes, if harshly enforced, operates very severely and unfairly. There is no excuse then, on the part of the Excise Commissione to go beyond the limit of the law; and if they have done so, as represented by Mr. Morris, they ought to repair the blunder and its ice at once.

The Pear of Confecution.

One of our Southern correspondents, writing from Mississippi, says that among that people the existing reconstruction laws of Congress "are not so interesting a subject of considera tion as the threat of confiscation;" that these military bills do not hurt them ; but that "the fear of confiscation is an actual destroyer of confidence," and that all classes feel the con sequences. No doubt the late doleful growl of confiscation from the remoraless Stevens will tend somewhat to increase these South apprehensions of worse things yet to coman negro suffrage ; but let the Sou ple in good faith meet the co them, and Northern public opinion will secure fair play from Congress. There need be no fear upon this point

The London Conference-Its Probable Doings

The truth seems at last to have been arrived at. Our cable news has made it clear that the Conference has been agreed to, and it has at the same time explained how a certain doubtful telegram originated. In closing the North German Parliament, King William very prudently refrained from making any allusion to the Luxemburg question. The omission was not only rashly interpreted, but rashly telegraphed without the attendant circumtances. A later despatch confirmed the accu racy of the intelligence on which we had previously acted. The announcement of Lord Stanley in the British House of Commons warrants us now to look at the Conference as a coming fact, and to speculate on its probable doings and results.

Ostensibly the deliberations of the Plenipo tentiaries are to be limited to the one question of Luxemburg. What will satisfy France! what will satisfy Prussia? and how are the territory and fortress of Luxemburg to be finally disposed of? These are the question which the Conference is to be called upon to decide. It is manifest at a glance, however, that these questions open up a wide field over which discussion will freely range. It will be impossible to lay down rules which will prevent the different members of the Conference in the interests of the different governments which they represent from looking beyond the confines of a mere border Duchy, and touch ing on certain events which have recently transpired, and on certain other events, which if not forcibly checked, are sure to transpire in the early future. It is well to limit the programme; but directly members proceed to business the programme will be found to have enlarged itself in spite of them. Is it conceivable that France, in stating the reasons why she desired to annex Luxemburg to the empire, will be silent either in regard to the increase of territory and power which Prussia has made during the last year, or to the various means by which that increase has been secured? Is it conceivable, on the other hand, that Prussia. in defending the course she has taken, will have nothing to say, not only about the rights of the German people, but about the unification of Italy and the annexation of Nice? Is it impossible that the question of the Rhine coundaries will be revived by Napoleon, and perhaps even prosecuted with greater success than ever? In view of the complete unification of Germany will Austria be able to preserve silence in regard to the future of her German provinces? Will no voice be raised in defence of the rights of the Danish population of Northern Schleswig? And are we justified in inferring that the treaty of Prague will be allowed to pass, in all its entirety, unquestioned? The possibilities of the Conference overleaping the limits of the programme cannot be said to be either few or small.

Of the probable result it is necessary to write s yet with caution and reserve. The dismantling of the fortress of Luxemburg may be found to be a matter of less difficulty comparatively than the future and final disposal of the Duchy. That it be in some sense proclaimed neutral is absolutely necessary, and may stready be considered certain; but whether it shall remain a separate State with a separate and independent government of its own, or be annexed to Belgium, to which it lies contiquous, or be made to form an integral part of the kingdom of Holland, are questions on any one of which it is little likely uniformity of sentiment will prevail. The population is German, German in race, German in language, German in sympathy; and if they are barred for the present from more formal union with their brethren of the Fatherland, it is difficult to say which of the three courses just indicated would by themselves be deemed preferable. Separation and independency would leave the Duchy isolated and weak. Union with Holland would place it in the awkward position of a province which, though not remote, would have no territorial connection with the kingdom of which it would form a part. Annexation to Belgium, if agreeable to the population, appears to be the most natural course, and commends itself not merely by the fact that the boundaries are contiguous, but by the additional circumstance that the northern portion of the Duchy is already held by Belgium in virtue of the treaties of 1839. Annexed to Belgium, therefore, Luxemburg would, in a certain sense, be restored to her former self. In our anxiety for peace we cannot afford to be indifferent to the welfare of the populations most deeply interested. Our hope, therefore, is that the Conference may result in some such arrangement as that peace will be maintained

and the people satisfied. There are other outstanding questions of interest and importance which it might be well for this convention of the great Powers to consider and determine. What, for example, s the use of allowing this everlasting Eastern question to hang like a nightmare before turope, keeping the entire continent in a continual state of excitement and terror? It could be easily settled—settled to the advantage of all, and to the disadvantage of none. The great Powers have but to agree among themselves, to give the Turk respectful notice to quit, to reorganize the Christian populations placing them under a fresh, vigorous, central government, and that which is now a waste under Turkish misrule will reappear as the garden of Europe. No sooner will this Conference meet than it will be the object of universal interest; intelligent and thoughtful minds in the Old World and in the New will watch it progress and canvass its results; but if it secomplish nothing grander than the settlement of the Luxemburg difficulty, important even as that is, its fruit will be small indeed.

Woman Suffrage in England.

The number of women advocates of woman suffrage has been steadily increasing in Eng land. Their name is already legion. And no a few names of men are inscribed on the great petitions which were lately laid before the House of Commons in favor of the movemen the one by Mr. John Stuart Mill and the other by Mr. Russell Gurney. Mr. Mill is still a faithful champion of the ladies; but for some reason or other, which, it is promised, will soon be publicly explained, another philosopher, Mr. Herbert Spencer, seems to have deserted them. Perhaps he has been converted by Miss Collet, the only lady who is writing against the enfranchisement of her sex. Solliary and alone she contends against Miss Cobbe and her sister Amasons. The latter, however, seem to have faccinated and won the people in their favor, if we may judge by the fact that at the Barnstable Petty Sessions two ladies were recently elected parish overseers-Mrs. Slocombe, for the parish of Brittadon, and Mrs. Crang for that of Bratton Fleming. If a woman may be a queen, why not a parish overseer? John Bull has at length asked himself this question and answered it by electing Mrs. Slocombe and Mrs. Crang. As in duty bound, Mr. Henry Ward Beecher and the other cisatlantic champions of women's rights are delighted. They can exultingly say, Who shall contradict in this election the prophetic revelation of that good time coming when some right honorable première may introduce a new reform bill in the British Parliament?

Important News from Mexico. Imperialism in Mexico is rapidly approaching its finale. Our important special despatch from New Orleans to-day announces that the liberals have gained a decisive victory over the enemy, and that Miramon, the distinguished leader of the imperial forces is dead. The battle was the third of a series of desperate sorties made by Miramon's army, with the purpose of forcing their way through the left wing of the liberals. In each encounter they were defeated with heavy loss. The object was doubtless to open a way for Maximilian to Tampico, where the United States gunboat Tacony still remains; thus affording the Emperor and such of his followers as could accompany him an opportunity to escape to the States. The result of the defeat and death of Miramon has been the fall of Queretaro, which is now occupied by the liberal forces. Maximilian was not found in the city, and the supposition is that he has fied from Queretaro with a small party of his followers; but how, or in what direction or whether he still remains secreted in the city, does not yet appear. Enough is known, however, to show that the imperial cause in Mexico

Moving Day in New York.

The first of May is an anniversary full of terrors for householders. Reminiscences of broken penates, irate helpmeets, bad colds and rheumatic affections, combine to render it as serious an epoch with us as the Ides of March with the Romans. What family has not associated with it the memory of some domestic calamity? We know of scores who date all their physical troubles from it.

Why the first of May should have been selected for a general moving we never could very clearly understand. It seems just at the period of the year when rain can be counted upon with the most certainty. People, therefore, incur s great risk of having their mattresses seaked. their damask coverings ruined, and the varnish of their furniture chilled, all for what?-merely to time their démenagement with that of their neighbors. Some will say that it was the landlords who fixed the custom; but we doubt it It more probably originated with the house holders themselves, from its concurrence in point of time with the annual whitewashing painting and scouring, which were so vigor

ously practised by the old Knickerbockers. What was proper for the period when domes tic arrangements were allowed to influence materially those of business is, however, but ill adapted to them now that the practice is reversed, and that New York has come a great metropolitan city. The increase of population has far outstripped the increase of house accommodation, and the necessity of moving on a fixed day consequently adds to the inconvenience occasioned by the scarcity of dwellings. The spectacle of one family moving in while another is moving out is a very common one. To this serious obstacle are not unfrequently added disputes and pugilistic encounters between the cartmen of the respective parties. We shall say nothing of the extravagant prices which the demand on this particular day enables these men, never moderate, to extort from their helpless victims That is a matter of municipal regulation, which, like municipal regulations in general, has no sensible motive to recommend it. Why, of all days in the year, when the enforcement of the city ordinance fixing their remuneration is most called for, the Common Council should think it necessary to suspend it, is beyond our comprehension.

Of the influence on the public health of this general movement of our city population we have abundant evidence in the mortality returns. There is no season in which a more uniformly marked result, and that of a most unfavorable character, is to be observed than in the week in which it occurs.

An alteration of the custom would, there is no doubt, be hailed with very general satisfaction both by landlords and tenants. The inconvenience and loss to the former are becoming almost as great as to the latter. If a landlord does not succeed in letting his house by the first of May he has got to reduce his pretensions considerably. This is occurring in a great number of instances just now. We do not, in fact, recollect a period when so many householders were selling or storing their furniture to escape the extortionate rents asked.

Some people advocate the adoption of the plan of letting which is in practice in Rochester and other provincial cities. In some, houses are let by the month, and in others by the week, thus giving both landlord and tenant the option of terminating the agreement at the end of either period. The effect is, of course, to prevent the inconvenience of a general moving of families. We own that we prefer the English plan, which ignores any fixed date for the commencement of a lease other than any one of the four quarter days. In London people take houses in the August quarter as frequently as in the May one. Notwithstanding its im-mense and rapidly increasing population, no one finds a difficulty in procuring a house in a suitable situation in that city at almost any season of the year. The moving nuisance is therefore reduced to the smallest amount of nconvenience, and is effected at the sible cost. This is the system which we should like to see adopted here. It would put an end to the present inconvenient and absurd practice of putting a whole population (with their goods and chattels, into the streets in the iest and most unhealthy season in the year.

. Not a Bed Idea

In Richmond, Va., the street railway com pany has agreed to run four of its six cars for whiter and blacks, on the platform of equal rights, and the other two exclusively for ladies. This is not a bad idea. It strikes us that on most of the street lines of New York a car now and then, at cortain hours of the day, exclusively for ladies and children, especially

from the down town starting places, would be welcomed by thousands who are now crowded out by the rush of merchants' clerks and Wall street men ravenous for their dinners.

The Exedus from Ireland.

Early in January we predicted that the pres ent year would be remarkable for a prodigious increase in European, and particularly in Irish, emigration. The prediction is beginning to be verified. Our special correspondent at Queenstown states that on the 15th ultimo the ships Minnesota, City of Cork, and Melita sailed thence crowded with emigrants. Up wards of one thousand two hundred people, he adds, on the 18th, have since taken their departure for New York in the steamships Concordia, of the Warren line; Malta, of the Cunard line; Denmark, of the National line, and the City of Washington, of the Inman line; and still there are nearly seven hundred await ing embarkation. Even prior to the Fenian risings one thousand five hundred emigrants embarked weekly from Queenstown, according to government returns, and the number is now rapidly increasing. This movement at a single port is but a fair index of what is going on throughout the island. The result must be such an exodus from Ireland as has not yet been witnessed. The famines of 1847 and of 1849, and the intermediate failure of Smith O'Brien's attempt at revolution, drove emigrants forth by tens of thousands. The chronic evils under which Ireland has so long suffered have kept up a steady flow of mmigration to the United States. And now fresh causes add their cumulative force to the current. The Fenian risings have been so speedily followed by universal distress and anxiety, by a disturbed state of the country districts and utter stagnation of trade in the cities, that multitudes are ready and eager to flee to more hopeful shores. Not only are disappointed Fenians returning themselves—s in the instance of one vessel which arrived here ast week with a thousand passengers on board more than half of whom, it is said, were Fe nians-but their relatives and friends, and particularly the relatives and friends of the can tured Fenians, against whom prosecutions have ecently been instituted, are joining the departng crowd, and hundreds of thousands will fol low their example. One interesting and important fact should

be remembered in this connection: if we run over the long list of names of Fenian prisoners now held for trial for high treason and treason elony in Dublin, we shall be struck by the variety and respectability of the occupation represented by these unlucky men. Among them we find medical students, manufactur ers, distillers, clerks, commercial travellers nechanics of every description and compara tively few laborers. The prisoners and their riends belong to a higher class than that which has hitherto, for the most part, supplied immigration to this country. The approaching tide f immigration, it may then be expected, will bring us a desirable addition to the skilled abor, the intelligence, culture and industry on which the wealth of every country so largely

The returns of the Registrar General of Ire and indicate a decrease of 1,401 in the population during the three months ending the 31st of last December. During that period the births were 33,753, and the deaths 22,260, while by emigration the population was lessened by 12,894. At such a rate of decrease the depopulation of the island seems to have actually begun. But Ireland's loss will be gain to the United States. Here the Irish emigrants, with their strong arms, quick wit and warm hearts, will always meet with a welcome; and they will repay their welcome generously; for their energy and ambition will help build up this great Western empire, which has just extended

The Gardiner-Tyler Will Case

Mrs. Julis G. Tyler, widow of ex-Presid John Tyler, has just met with a heavy rebuff in the Circuit Court of Richmond county (Staten island), the subject in issue being the will of her mother, by which she is given all the property involved (\$180,000 in value), to the exclusion of the contesting brother, David L. Gardiner. The jury have decided, first, that Mrs. Gardiner at the time of making the will was not of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding; secondly, that said will was procured by Julia G. Tyler by fraud or andue influence; thirdly, that the property of deceased was not disposed of as expressed in the instrument purporting to be a will; and fourthly, that Juliana Gardiner died intestate. This verdict will probably hold good, inasmuch as, upon an appeal from the Suprem Court of this city and county, the Court of Appeals has pronounced this will of Juliana Gardiner invalid—nothing more than a blank sheet of paper. This is a remarkable case. After Vice Pre

lent John Tyler, an ambitious widower, became President, among the beauties of his social receptions was Miss Julia Gardiner, of New York, who, having vanquished "the Cap ain" with a glance of her eye, became in 1843 in the regular order of events, wife of his Excellency and mistress of the White House. With Mr. Tyler's retirement, in March, 1845, he moved down with his family to his estate of Sherwood Forest, near Williamsburg, Virginia, and there he had so prospered when the rebellion broke out his included not only a charming wife, but seven children, some twelve or fifteen hundred acres of fine land, sixty odd fat and healthy negro slaves, and horses and mules in proportion The rebellion carried off the master, loose his slaves, laid waste his estates, brought in the Freedmen's Bureau, and left his widow and her children destitute. What else could she do than seek with her children a refuge in the house of her mother? This she did; but Mrs. Tyler, from her seventeen years' sojourn in Virginia as the wife of a State rights seces onist, came back to New York with her daughters singing, rebel songe, denouncing the Yankees, and fisunting rebel flags all over the Yankees, and figurating robol flags all over the house. This was too much for ther loyal brother David. Hience this "irrepressible con-flict," which, beginning 'with other brother's explusion from his mother's toot, and his exclusion from her will/yhas progressed to this verdict of a Staten Island jury declaring-this will fraudulent and void a Letter bept that a sensible compromise, between the con-testing parties will put an end to this ditiga-tion. Otherwise the final issue of this case will most likely be that of the two cats who will most likely be that of the two cats who appealed to the monkey for a lawful division of their cheese. The lawgers, ogurts and jurie

will first nibble on this side and then on the other, until nothing is left on either side but the parings.

The Message of Governor English-Great Cry and Little Weel

James E. English, a respectable citizen of Connecticut, was elected Governor of that State at the last election by a combination of circumstances connected with the local affair of the Commonwealth, prominent among which were the labor question and the issue made by the nomination of unfit candidates for Congress by the republicans. James E. English is a democrat, and, with others of his party, he profited by the blunders of his political oppo-nents. He enjoyed the advantage of not having been heretofore classed among the copperheads of the Connecticut Seymour shool, and this materially contributed to his success. But his first message to the Legisla-ture of his State, delivered at Hatford yesterday, indicates that he entirely miscontrues the signification of his unexpected triumph. He devotes the greater portion of that document to a review of national affairs; and carried away by the unusual occurrence of the nauguration of a democratic Governor in a oyal State, he runs into the old rut, ignores he rebellion, maintains the rights of the S assumes that the war was a failure, and denounces the legislation of the Thirty-ninth Congress as " a series of usurpations and infraoions of the constitution," eventuating in placin the Southern people "in a time of profoun peace under military domination."

It matters very little, probably, how many essays Governor English may write upon these wornout topics. The work of reconstruction, under the authority of the Congress of the United States, will probably go steadily on despite the railings of Executive of one out of twenty loyal States against it. But the message of the Governor of Connecticut is significant as tending to show the singular fatuity of the old mocratic politicians, who refuse to open their eyes to the great events of the day, and persist in groping darkly in the blind alleys of State rights and "the world before the flood." The people who keep pace with the progress of the age will learn from this curious docu ment the hopelessness of endeavoring to build up a national party on the remnants of the old democracy. The politicians of that decayed organization are joined to their idols, and they will be swept out of sight in the great issues of the future, and sent to join the Feejee mermaid, the woolly horse, old Joyce Heth, and all the other exploded humbugs of the past.

Mr. Peabody as a Politician. Colonel Dick Johnson, of Kentucky (who was

promoted to the Vice Presidency on the certificate of having in battle killed Tecumseh), was of the opinion that the White House was too responsible a place to be sought for, but toe grand a position to be declined. The great philanthropist, George Peabody, with more money than a horse can draw, seems to be of the same opinion. At seventy-two years of age, speaking of the Presidency, he says :—"Were I but forty, and could I be elected to the posttion, not as a partisan, but by a united people I should like it." And why not? Almost any philosopher would like it on these conditions But, says Mr. Peabody, looking around for a andidate, "if the choice of President of the United States were left to me that office should fall upon Mr. Winthrop" (Robert C. Winthrop, achusetts, for one term in Congress Speaker of the House). Doubtless Mr. Winthrop would fill the office with dignity and decorum, and is an exceedingly " nice man for small tea party;" but unfortunately he sticks to those old knee breeches and shoe buckle and the Dred Scott decision, which were in the fashion before the Deluge; and that is enough for Mr. Winthrop.

In the next place it appears that Mr. Peabody has "the most unbounded confidence is the wisdom and ability of Secretary McCullock whom he had learned to esteem as a noble me and a far seeing statesman." Now, from a suc cessful financier like Mr. Peabody this is no small compliment. It must be remembered, however, that even the shrewdest banker is coasionally caught, as was Mr. Peabody himself. when he ventured a million or two in those aforesaid Mississippi State bonds. Therefore even his opinion of Mr. McCulloch must be taken with some grains of salt. Mr. Peabody cturns to England with a large stock of new facts and information on our political and financial affairs; but his ideas of Winthrop and McCulloch show that he has yet much to learn.

The Eight Hour Movement.

In consequence of the pressure and inevita ble success of the eight hour labor movemen in Illinois, nearly all the railroad companie and manufacturing associations centring in Chicago, have issued orders that their work-men be employed by the hour hereafter, thus paying by the hour one-tenth the wages of a ten-hour day's work. This makes it as broad as it is long. It is the old story of Pat, who cut off a piece of his blanket at the bottom to lengthen it at the top. Labor, like everything else in the market, must be regulated by the law of supply and demand.

THE BAL DE L'OPERA.

The grand ball in aid of the Southern Relief Fund comes off this evening, at the Academy of Music. The Committee of Arrangements comprises most of our leading citizens, and every effort will be made-ta, render the ball one of the most brilliant and attractive ever given in our city. Of its meritorious chiefs we need my nothing. The people of New York have manifested such a generous desire to further them that we have no doubt there will be quite a crowd on the occasion.

ELECTION IN BALTIMORE.

Heavy Majority for the Domocratic The election to-day for judge and cierk of the New City Court passed off quiety. The aggregate vote was smaller than was anticipated from the imperiance of the matter. The result is as follows:—Scoti and Gologe conservative democrats, 11,217; Kelly and Kennard radioal republicans, 4,857; Johnson and Lynch, conservative republicans, 1,900.

BASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.